# Exhibit B

## **UNITED STATES** SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

### **FORM 10-K**

(Mark
One)
X

ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES **EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934** 

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2006

OR

TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934 [NO FEE REQUIRED]

For the transition period from

to

Commission File Number	Registrant; State of Incorporation; Address and Telephone Number	IRS Employer Identification No.		
1-14764	Cablevision Systems Corporation Delaware 1111 Stewart Avenue Bethpage, NY 11714 (516) 803-2300	11-3415180		
1-9046	CSC Holdings, Inc. Delaware 1111 Stewart Avenue Bethpage, NY 11714 (516) 803-2300	11-2776686		

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act: Name of each Exchange on which Registered: Title of each class:

Cablevision Systems Corporation

New York Stock Exchange Cablevision NY Group Class A Common Stock

None CSC Holdings, Inc.

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act:

Cablevision Systems Corporation None None CSC Holdings, Inc.

Indicate by check mark if the Registrants are well-known seasoned issuers, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act.

Yes □ No 区 Cablevision Systems Corporation Yes □ No 図 CSC Holdings, Inc.

Indicate by check mark if the Registrants are not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act.

Cablevision Systems Corporation CSC Holdings, Inc.	Yes □ N Yes □ N						
Indicate by check mark whether the I Securities Exchange Act of 1934 dur required to file such reports), and (2)	ing the pre	ceding 12 m	onths (or for	such shorter j	period that th	e Registrants	
Cablevision Systems Corporation CSC Holdings, Inc.	Yes □ N Yes □ N						
Indicate by a check mark if disclosur contained herein, and will not be con information statements incorporated Form 10-K.	tained, to t	he best of the	e Registrants	knowledge,	in definitive	proxy or	
Cablevision Systems Corporation CSC Holdings, Inc.	_						
Indicate by check mark whether each defined in Exchange Act Rule 12b-2		t is a large ac	celerated file	r, accelerated	d filer or non	-accelerated	filer (as
		ccelerated ler	Accele file			celerated ler	
Cablevision Systems Corporation CSC Holdings, Inc.	Yes ⊠ Yes □	No □ No □	Yes □ Yes □	No □ No □	Yes □ Yes ⊠	No □ No □	
Indicate by check mark whether the l	Registrants	are shell con	npanies (as d	efined in Rul	le 12b-2 of th	e Exchange	Act).
Cablevision Systems Corporation CSC Holdings, Inc.	Yes □ N Yes □ N						
Aggregate market value of the voting Corporation computed by reference t Exchange as of June 30, 2006: \$4,70	o the price	voting comm at which the	on equity hel common equ	d by non-affi nity was last :	liates of Cab sold on the N	levision Syst lew York Sto	ems ck
Number of shares of common stock of	outstanding	g as of Febru	ary 22, 2007:				
Cablevision NY Group Class Cablevision NY Group Class CSC Holdings, Inc. Commor	B Commo	on Stock— 2 on Stock—	229,121,577 63,327,303 11,595,635				
Documents incorporated by reference Commission, not later than 120 days report containing the information required form 10-K/A.	after the c	lose of its fis	cal year, a de	finitive proxy	y statement o	r an amendm	nent to this
						<del></del>	

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<sup>\*</sup> Some or all of these items are omitted because Cablevision intends to file with the Securities and Exchange Commission, not later than 120 days after the close of its fiscal year, a definitive proxy statement or an amendment to this report containing the information required to be disclosed under Part II, Item 5 and Part III of Form 10-K filed under cover of Form 10-K/A.

#### Item 6. Selected Financial Data

The operating and balance sheet data included in the following selected financial data have been derived from the consolidated financial statements of Cablevision and CSC Holdings. The selected financial data presented below should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements of Cablevision and CSC Holdings and the notes thereto included in Item 8 of this Report.

	Cablevision Systems Corporation						
	Years Ended December 31, 2006 2005 2004 2003 2002						
			t per subscriber,				
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Operating Data:							
Revenues, net	\$5,927,462	\$5,172,478	\$4,632,537	\$4,017,283	\$ 3,664,365		
Operating expenses:							
Technical and operating (excluding depreciation,							
amortization and impairments shown below)	2,707,970	2,296,908	2,191,247	1,859,994	1,664,441		
Selling, general and administrative	1,480,187	1,291,845	1,184,682	1,093,755	900,593		
Other operating income		<del></del>	(95,758)	(4,758)			
Restructuring charges (credits)	(3,484)	(537)	(835)	10,725	74,091		
Depreciation and amortization (including							
impairments)	1,128,813	1,083,643	1,138,675	1,042,496	862,671		
Operating income	613,976	500,619	214,526	15,071	162,569		
Other income (expense):							
Interest expense, net	(891,015)	(748,078)	(712,708)	(604,802)	(485,316)		
Equity in net income (loss) of affiliates	6,698	3,219	(12,997)	428,753	(41,691)		
Gain (loss) on sale of cable assets and							
programming and affiliate interests, net		64,968	2,232	(13,644)			
Gain (loss) on investments, net	290,052	(138,312)	134,598	235,857	(881,394)		
Write—off of deferred financing costs	(14,083)		(18,961)	(388)	(6,931)		
Gain (loss) on derivative contracts, net	(253,712)	119,180	(165,305)	(208,323)	924,037		
Loss on extinguishment of debt	(13,125)		(78,571)	_	(17,237)		
Minority interests	(8,894)	(5,471)	(50,307)	(116,777)	(201,853)		
Miscellaneous, net	2,837	651	63	3,726	(5,644)		
Loss from continuing operations before income							
taxes	(267,266)	(203,224)	(687,430)	(260,527)	(553,460)		
Income tax benefit (expense)	134,217	75,691	201,397	(23,534)	77,100		
Loss from continuing operations	(133,049)	(127,533)	(486,033)	(284,061)	(476,360)		
Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of							
taxes	7,446	216,853	(185,476)	(22,351)	572,422		
Income (loss) before extraordinary item	(125,603)	89,320	(671,509)	(306,412)	96,062		
Extraordinary loss on investment, net of taxes	· · ·		(7,436)				
Income (loss) before cumulative effect of a change							
in accounting principle	(125,603)	89,320	(678,945)	(306,412)	96,062		
Cumulative effect of a change in accounting	( , , , , , , ,	,	, , ,				
principle, net of taxes	(862)						
Net income (loss)	\$ (126,465)	\$ 89,320	\$ (678,945)	\$ (306,412)	\$ 96,062		
1100 111001110 (1000)	<u> </u>		<del></del>	<del></del>			

deferred carriage fees and which are amortized as a reduction to revenue over the period of the related subscriber guarantee, or to waive or accept lower subscriber fees if certain additional subscribers are provided. We also may help fund the distributors' efforts to market our channels or we may permit distributors to offer limited promotional periods without payment of subscriber fees. As we continue our efforts to add subscribers, our subscriber revenue may be negatively affected by subscriber acquisition fees (deferred carriage), discounted subscriber fees and other payments; however, we believe that these transactions generate a positive return on investment over the contract period. We seek to increase our advertising revenues by increasing the number of minutes of national advertising and by increasing rates for such advertising, but, ultimately, the level of our advertising revenues is directly related to the overall distribution of our programming, penetration of our services, and the popularity (including within desirable demographic groups) of our services as measured by rating services.

The principal goals in this segment are to increase our affiliation fee revenues and our advertising revenues by increasing distribution and penetration of our national services. To do this we must continue to contract for and produce high-quality, attractive programming. Our greatest challenge arises from the increasing concentration of subscribers in the hands of a few cable television systems and DBS operators because of the disparate bargaining power between us and the largest cable television systems and DBS operators. This increased concentration could adversely affect our ability to increase the penetration of our services or even result in decreased penetration. In addition, this concentration gives those operators greater leverage in negotiating the price and other terms of affiliation agreements. Moreover, as a result of this concentration, the potential impact of a loss of any one of our major affiliates would have a significant impact on this segment.

#### Madison Square Garden

Madison Square Garden which accounted for 14% of our consolidated revenues for the year ended December 31, 2006, consists of professional sports teams (principally the New York Knicks of the National Basketball Association ("NBA") and the New York Rangers of the National Hockey League ("NHL"), along with the Hartford Wolf Pack of the American Hockey League and the New York Liberty of the Women's National Basketball Association), the MSG Networks sports programming business, and an entertainment business. It also operates the Madison Square Garden Arena, Radio City Music Hall, the Hartford Civic Center and Rentschler Field (sports and entertainment venues in Connecticut), and effective January 1, 2007, the Beacon Theater in New York City. Madison Square Garden faces competitive challenges unique to these activities. We derive revenues in this segment primarily from the MSG Networks (see below), the sale of tickets, including luxury box rentals, to sporting and entertainment events, from rental rights fees paid to this segment by promoters that present events at our entertainment venues and the sports teams' share of league-wide distributions of national television rights fees and royalties. We also derive revenue from the sale of advertising at our owned and operated venues, from food, beverage and merchandise sales at these venues and from the licensing of our trademarks. MSG Networks derives its revenues from affiliate fees paid by cable television providers (including our cable television systems), satellite providers that provide video service and sales of advertising. This segment's financial performance is related to the performance of all the teams presented and the attractiveness of its entertainment events.

Our sports teams' financial success is dependent on their ability to generate advertising sales, paid attendance, luxury box rentals, and food, beverage and merchandise sales. To a large extent, the ability of the teams to build excitement among fans, and therefore produce higher revenue streams, depends on the teams' winning performance, which generates regular season and playoff attendance and luxury box rentals, and which also supports increases in prices charged for tickets, luxury box rentals, and advertising placement. Each team's success is dependent on its ability to acquire highly competitive personnel. The governing bodies of the NBA and the NHL have the power and authority to take certain actions that they deem to be in the best interest of their respective leagues, which may not necessarily be consistent with maximizing our professional sports teams' results of operations.

Selling, general and administrative expenses increased \$39,851 (12%) for 2006 compared to 2005. The net increase is attributable to the following:

\$19,160
10,421
5,341
4,929
\$39,851

As a percentage of revenues, selling, general and administrative expenses increased 2% in 2006 compared to 2005.

Depreciation and amortization (including impairments) decreased \$6,873 (6%) for 2006 as compared to 2005. The net decrease was comprised of approximately \$4,963 resulting from the impairment of certain intangibles during the second quarter of 2005, a decrease of approximately \$3,585 attributable to the MetroChannel business, which shut down two of its three channels in the second quarter of 2005, and a decrease of approximately \$1,237 due to the transfer of certain intangibles to another operating segment in the second quarter of 2005. Partially offsetting these decreases was an increase of approximately \$2.912 resulting primarily from depreciation of new fixed assets.

#### Madison Square Garden

The table below sets forth, for the periods presented, certain historical financial information and the percentage that those items bear to net revenues for Madison Square Garden.

	Years Ended December 31					
	200	200	Increase (Decrease) in			
	Amount	% of Net Revenues	Amount	% of Net Revenues	Operating Income	
Revenues, net	\$ 854,040	100%\$	8 804,395	100%	6\$ 49,645	
Technical and operating expenses (excluding depreciation and amortization)	606,566	71	518,773	64	(87,793)	
Selling, general and administrative expenses	189,310	22	169,018	21	(20,292)	
Restructuring charges		<del></del>	366		366	
Depreciation and amortization	60,160	7	62,834	8	2,674	
Operating income (loss)	\$ (1,996)	%	53,404	7%	<u>\$ (55,400)</u>	

The dependence of this segment's revenues on its sports teams and Christmas shows generally make it seasonal with a disproportionate share of its revenues and operating income being derived in the fourth quarter of each year.